FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:35:34 ON 22 NOV 2006

=> file caplus medline biosis embase
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.63	0.63

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:37:05 ON 22 NOV 2006
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:37:05 ON 22 NOV 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:37:05 ON 22 NOV 2006

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:37:05 ON 22 NOV 2006

=> s oxycodone
L1 6235 OXYCODONE

=> s dextromethorphan
L2 9721 DEXTROMETHORPHAN

=> s l1 and l2
L3 271 L1 AND L2

=> s l1(s)l2
L4 8 L1(S) L2

=> d ti au abs so py 1-8

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Pain relief composition, method to form same, and method to use same
IN Krsek, George R.; Durazo, Enrique E.
AB An oral dosage form which includes a bi-layer tablet consisting of an Actives Granulation layer and an Osmagen Granulation layer is disclosed. An encapsulant is disposed over that bi-layer tablet. The encapsulated bi-layer tablet includes an orally therapeutically ED of oxycodone in combination with dextromethorphan, where the weight ratio of oxycodone to dextromethorphan is 1:5. The oral dosage form does not include an opioid antagonist.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
PY 2005

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Screening postmortem whole blood for oxycodone by ELISA response ratios
AU Spiehler, Vina R.; DeCicco, Lacinda; McCutcheon, J. Rod; Kupiec, Tom; Kemp, Philip
AB The objective of this study was to investigate the accuracy of screening postmortem whole blood for oxycodone using the ratio of the oxycodone immunoassay response to the response for the specimen obtained with a general opiate-class immunoassay. Fifty eight specimens which were neg. for opiates and 158 postmortem whole blood specimens pos. for opiates including 66 specimens known to contain oxycodone were assayed. Specimens were diluted 1:5 with assay buffer and analyzed by both the Neogen Oxymorphone/Oxycodone ELISA and the Neogen Opiate Group ELISA (Neogen Corporation, Lexington KY). The oxycodone equivalent in ng/mL from the Oxymorphone/Oxycodone ELISA were divided by the morphine equivalent in ng/mL from the Opiates ELISA to obtain an Oxycodone/Opiates Response Ratio. This ratio was compared with the GC/MS data for all specimens and for

opiate pos. specimens. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) anal. suggested that optimum relative response ratio was 2.0. The sensitivity of the ELISA response ratio for the presence of oxycodone at a response ratio cutoff of 2.0 was 89.4% ± 3.8% and the specificity was 88.1% ± 3.2%. Specimens with a ratio of 2.0 or higher had a greater than 50% probability (pos. predictive value) of containing oxycodone in a population with a greater than 15% prevalence of oxycodone.

SO Journal of Forensic Sciences (2004), 49(3), 621-626
CODEN: JFSCAS; ISSN: 0022-1198

PY 2004

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Efficacy of pharmacological treatments of neuropathic pain: an update and effect related to mechanism of drug action

AU Sindrup, S. H.; Jensen, T. S.

AB A review with 83 refs. Tricyclic antidepressants and carbamazepine have become the mainstay in the treatment of neuropathic pain. Within the last decade, controlled trials have shown that numerous other drugs relieve such pain. This work discusses placebo-controlled trials and calculated nos. needed to treat (NNT) to obtain one patient with >50% pain relief in order to compare the efficacy with current treatments; relations between mechanism of pain and drug action are also considered. In diabetic neuropathy, NNT was 1.4 in a study with optimal doses of the tricyclic antidepressant imipramine as compared to 2.4 in other studies on tricyclics. The NNT was 6.7 for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3.3 for carbamazepine, 10.0 for mexiletine, 3.7 for gabapentin, 1.9 for dextromethorphan, 3.4 for tramadol and levodopa and 5.9 for capsaicin. In postherpetic neuralgia, the NNT was 2.3 for tricyclics, 3.2 for gabapentin, 2.5 for oxycodone and 5.3 for capsaicin, whereas dextromethorphan was inactive. In peripheral nerve injury, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3.5 for capsaicin. In central pain, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3.4 for carbamazepine, whereas selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, mexiletine and dextromethorphan were inactive. There were no clear relations between mechanism of action of the drugs and the effect in distinct pain conditions or for single drug classes and different pain conditions. It is concluded that tricyclic antidepressants in optimal doses appear to be the most efficient treatment of neuropathic pain, but some of the other treatments may be important due to their better tolerability. Relations between drug and pain mechanisms may be elucidated by studies focusing on specific neuropathic pain phenomena such as pain paroxysms and touch-evoked pain.

SO Pain (1999), 83(3), 389-400
CODEN: PAINDB; ISSN: 0304-3959

PY 1999

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Detection of narcotic use. Comparison of the nalorphine (pupil) test with chemical tests

AU Elliott, H. W.; Nomof, N.; Parker, K. D.; Crim, M.; Turgeon, G. R.

AB The reliability of the nalorphine (I) test for detecting narcotic use was assessed by measuring the effects of I on the pupil diameter of untreated subjects and subjects given known doses of various narcotics. In 200 subjects, 3 mg. I caused an increase in pupil size of 0.76 mm. with an accuracy of 99%. Of 136 subjects given narcotics, 91% gave a pos. I test with an average increase in pupil size of 0.2 mm. A pos. result was seen for 2-4 hrs. after a single i.m. injection of 15 mg. morphine, 5 mg. heroin, 15 mg. methadone, 150 mg. meperidine and 25 mg. oxycodone, but not after 90 mg. codeine, 200 mg. d-propoxyphene, or 90 mg. dextromethorphan. After 15 mg. morphine, 50% showed a neg. test after 6 hrs. and 90% after 12 hrs. Fifteen mg. morphine was given every 6 hrs. for 5 days to 30 subjects. Only 1 case produced a neg. I test 4 hrs. after the last injection, and the test was still pos. after 20 hrs. in 9 subjects. The average increase in pupil size was 0.4 mm. Under exptl. conditions, sporadic narcotic use was more reliably detected by urine

anal. for narcotics by thin-layer chromatog. Thirty-six hrs. after a single 15-mg. dose of morphine, 85% of urine specimens from 30 subjects were pos. for morphine. The occasional use of codeine was also detectable by urine anal. In a field study, correlation between the I pupil test and urinary anal. was low, 40% of 160 subjects with a pos. I test and 20% of 844 subjects with an equivocal response had evidence of drug usage by the urine test.

SO California Medicine (1968), 109(2), 121-5
CODEN: CAMEAS; ISSN: 0008-1264

PY 1968

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Identification of various habit-forming drugs by round filter chromatography

AU Paulus, W.; Janitzki, U.; Hoch, W.

AB Round filter chromatography with 5 solvents is described for the separation and detection from solution and urine of 17 habit-forming drugs: methadone (Polamidon) (I), dextromoramide (Jetrium) (II), normethadone (Ticarda) (III), o-chloro-α-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)benzhydrol-HCl (Detigon) (IV), methamphetamine (Pervitin) (V), Me phenidate (Ritalin) (VI), isoamylethylbarbituric acid (Metrotonin) (VII), phenmetrazine (Preludin) (VIII), dihydromorphinone (Morphium) (IX), hydromorphone (Dilaudid) (X), dihydrocodeinon (codeine) (XI), hydrocodone (Dicodid) (XII), oxycodone (Eukodal) (XIII), levorphanol (Dromoran) (XIV), dextromethorphan (Romilar) (XV), pethidine (Dolantin) (XVI), ketobemidone (Cliradon) (XVII). With Dragendorff reagent, colors form with 25 γ of I, IV, VII, XII, XIV, XV, XVI; with 50 γ of II, III, X, XI, XIII; with 75 γ of IX, XVII; and 100 γ of V and VIII. In 50 mg./100 ml. urine, drugs are classified according to the amts. that can be separated from acid solution (Group I), NaOH solution (Group II) or NaHCO3 solution (Group III). From NaOH solution the following amts. in mg. can be separated: I-28, II-55, III-30, IV-36, V-14, VI-16, VII-10, VIII-30, XI-21, XII-10, XIII-35, XIV-18, XV-35, XVI-31; from NaHCO3 solution IX-15, X-49, XVII-50.

SO Arzneimittel-Forschung (1962), 12, 1086-7
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172

PY 1962

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

TI Efficacy of pharmacological treatments of neuropathic pain: an update and effect related to mechanism of drug action.

AU Sindrup S H; Jensen T S

AB Tricyclic antidepressants and carbamazepine have become the mainstay in the treatment of neuropathic pain. Within the last decade, controlled trials have shown that numerous other drugs relieve such pain. We identified all placebo-controlled trials and calculated numbers needed to treat (NNT) to obtain one patient with more than 50% pain relief in order to compare the efficacy with the current treatments, and to search for relations between mechanism of pain and drug action. In diabetic neuropathy, NNT was 1.4 in a study with optimal doses of the tricyclic antidepressant imipramine as compared to 2.4 in other studies on tricyclics. The NNT was 6.7 for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3.3 for carbamazepine, 10.0 for mexiletine, 3.7 for gabapentin, 1.9 for dextromethorphan, 3.4 for tramadol and levodopa and 5.9 for capsaicin. In postherpetic neuralgia, the NNT was 2.3 for tricyclics, 3.2 for gabapentin, 2.5 for oxycodone and 5.3 for capsaicin, whereas dextromethorphan was inactive. In peripheral nerve injury, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3.5 for capsaicin. In central pain, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3. 4 for carbamazepine, whereas selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, mexiletine and dextromethorphan were inactive. There were no clear relations between mechanism of action of the drugs and the effect in distinct pain conditions or for single drug classes and different pain conditions. It is concluded that tricyclic antidepressants

in optimal doses appear to be the most efficient treatment of neuropathic pain, but some of the other treatments may be important due to their better tolerability. Relations between drug and pain mechanisms may be elucidated by studies focusing on specific neuropathic pain phenomena such as pain paroxysms and touch-evoked pain.

SO Pain, (1999 Dec) Vol. 83, No. 3, pp. 389-400. Ref: 92
Journal code: 7508686. ISSN: 0304-3959.

PY 1999

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Efficacy of pharmacological treatments of neuropathic pain: An update and effect related to mechanism of drug action.

AU Sindrup, Soren H. [Reprint author]; Jensen, Troels S.

AB Tricyclic antidepressants and carbamazepine have become the mainstay in the treatment of neuropathic pain. Within the last decade, controlled trials have shown that numerous other drugs relieve such pain. We identified all placebo-controlled trials and calculated numbers needed to treat (NNT) to obtain one patient with more than 50% pain relief in order to compare the efficacy with the current treatments, and to search for relations between mechanism of pain and drug action. In diabetic neuropathy, NNT was 1.4 in a study with optimal doses of the tricyclic antidepressant imipramine as compared to 2.4 in other studies on tricyclics. The NNT was 6.7 for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3.3 for carbamazepine, 10.0 for mexiletine, 3.7 for gabapentin, 1.9 for dextromethorphan, 3.4 for tramadol and levodopa and 5.9 for capsaicin. In postherpetic neuralgia, the NNT was 2.3 for tricyclics, 3.2 for gabapentin, 2.5 for oxycodone and 5.3 for capsaicin, whereas dextromethorphan was inactive. In peripheral nerve injury, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3.5 for capsaicin. In central pain, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3.4 for carbamazepine, whereas selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, mexiletine and dextromethorphan were inactive. There were no clear relations between mechanism of action of the drugs and the effect in distinct pain conditions or for single drug classes and different pain conditions. It is concluded that tricyclic antidepressants in optimal doses appear to be the most efficient treatment of neuropathic pain, but some of the other treatments may be important due to their better tolerability. Relations between drug and pain mechanisms may be elucidated by studies focusing on specific neuropathic pain phenomena such as pain paroxysms and touch-evoked pain.

SO Pain, (Dec., 1999) Vol. 83, No. 3, pp. 389-400. print.
CODEN: PAINDB. ISSN: 0304-3959.

PY 1999

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

TI Efficacy of pharmacological treatments of neuropathic pain: An update and effect related to mechanism of drug action.

AU Sindrup S.H.; Jensen T.S.

AB Tricyclic antidepressants and carbamazepine have become the mainstay in the treatment of neuropathic pain. Within the last decade, controlled trials have shown that numerous other drugs relieve such pain. We identified all placebo-controlled trials and calculated numbers needed to treat (NNT) to obtain one patient with more than 50% pain relief in order to compare the efficacy with the current treatments, and to search for relations between mechanism of pain and drug action. In diabetic neuropathy, NNT was 1.4 in a study with optimal doses of the tricyclic antidepressant imipramine as compared to 2.4 in other studies on tricyclics. The NNT was 6.7 for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, 3.3 for carbamazepine, 10.0 for mexiletine, 3.7 for gabapentin, 1.9 for dextromethorphan, 3.4 for tramadol and levodopa and 5.9 for capsaicin. In postherpetic neuralgia, the NNT was 2.3 for tricyclics, 3.2 for gabapentin, 2.5 for oxycodone and 5.3 for capsaicin, whereas dextromethorphan was inactive. In peripheral nerve injury, NNT was 2.5 for tricyclics and 3.5 for capsaicin. In central pain, NNT was

2.5 for tricyclics and 3.4 for carbamazepine, whereas selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, mexiletine and dextromethorphan were inactive. There were no clear relations between mechanism of action of the drugs and the effect in distinct pain conditions or for single drug classes and different pain conditions. It is concluded that tricyclic antidepressants in optimal doses appear to be the most efficient treatment of neuropathic pain, but some of the other treatments may be important due to their better tolerability. Relations between drug and pain mechanisms may be elucidated by studies focusing on specific neuropathic pain phenomena such as pain paroxysms and touch-evoked pain.

SO Pain, (1999) Vol. 83, No. 3, pp. 389-400. .
Refs: 83
ISSN: 0304-3959 CODEN: PAINDB
PY 1999

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	29.30	29.93

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-3.75	-3.75

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:40:41 ON 22 NOV 2006

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 21 NOV 2006 HIGHEST RN 913812-85-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 21 NOV 2006 HIGHEST RN 913812-85-8

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> E "OXYCODONE"/CN 25

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E2	1		OXYCODON HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E3	1	-->	OXYCODONE/CN
E4	1		OXYCODONE (2,4-DINITROPHENYL)HYDRAZONE/CN
E5	1		OXYCODONE (2,4-DINITROPHENYL)HYDRAZONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E6	1		OXYCODONE (E)-SEMICARBAZONE/CN
E7	1		OXYCODONE (Z)-PHENYLHYDRAZONE/CN
E8	1		OXYCODONE (Z)-SEMICARBAZONE/CN
E9	1		OXYCODONE BENZYL ETHER/CN
E10	1		OXYCODONE BITARTRATE/CN
E11	1		OXYCODONE BUTYL ETHER/CN
E12	1		OXYCODONE HYDRAZONE/CN
E13	1		OXYCODONE HYDROBROMIDE/CN

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E14             1     OXYCODONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E15             1     OXYCODONE HYDROCHLORIDE-OXYCODONE TEREPHTHALATE MIXTURE/CN
E16             1     OXYCODONE METHIODIDE/CN
E17             1     OXYCODONE N-OXIDE/CN
E18             1     OXYCODONE OXIME/CN
E19             1     OXYCODONE P-NITROPHENYLHYDRAZONE/CN
E20             1     OXYCODONE PECTINATE/CN
E21             1     OXYCODONE PENTAFLUOROPROPIONATE/CN
E22             1     OXYCODONE SEMICARBAZONE/CN
E23             1     OXYCODONE SEMICARBAZONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E24             1     OXYCODONE TEREPHTHALATE/CN
E25             1     OXYCODONE TETRAPHENYLBORATE/CN

=> S E3
L5              1 OXYCODONE/CN

=> DIS L5 1 IDE
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 1.90 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN   76-42-6  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   Morphinan-6-one, 4,5-epoxy-14-hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5α)-
     (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Codeinone, 7,8-dihydro-14-hydroxy- (6CI, 7CI)
CN   Morphinan-6-one, 4,5α-epoxy-14-hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (-)-Oxycodone
CN   14-Hydroxydihydrocodeinone
CN   3-O-(Methyl)oxymorphone
CN   6-Oxo-14-hydroxy-7,8-dihydrocodeine
CN   7,8-Dihydro-14-hydroxycodeinone
CN   Dihydro-14-hydroxycodeinone
CN   Dihydrohydroxycodeinone
CN   Dihydrone
CN   NSC 19043
CN   Oxicon
CN   Oxycodeinone
CN   Oxycodone
CN   Oxymorphone 3-methyl ether
FS   STEREOSEARCH
MF   C18 H21 N O4
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST,
       CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
       IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
       MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO,
       TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
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     Other Sources:   EINECS**, WHO
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Absolute stereochemistry.
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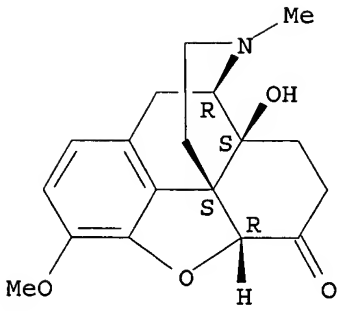

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

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26 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1065 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
32 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> E "OXYCODONE"/CN 25
E1 1 OXYCODEINONE THIOSEMICARBAZONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E2 1 OXYCODON HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E3 1 --> OXYCODONE/CN
E4 1 OXYCODONE (2,4-DINITROPHENYL)HYDRAZONE/CN
E5 1 OXYCODONE (2,4-DINITROPHENYL)HYDRAZONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E6 1 OXYCODONE (E)-SEMICARBAZONE/CN
E7 1 OXYCODONE (Z)-PHENYLHYDRAZONE/CN
E8 1 OXYCODONE (Z)-SEMICARBAZONE/CN
E9 1 OXYCODONE BENZYL ETHER/CN
E10 1 OXYCODONE BITARTRATE/CN
E11 1 OXYCODONE BUTYL ETHER/CN
E12 1 OXYCODONE HYDRAZONE/CN
E13 1 OXYCODONE HYDROBROMIDE/CN
E14 1 OXYCODONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E15 1 OXYCODONE HYDROCHLORIDE-OXYCODONE TEREPHTHALATE MIXTURE/CN
E16 1 OXYCODONE METHIODIDE/CN
E17 1 OXYCODONE N-OXIDE/CN
E18 1 OXYCODONE OXIME/CN
E19 1 OXYCODONE P-NITROPHENYLHYDRAZONE/CN
E20 1 OXYCODONE PECTINATE/CN
E21 1 OXYCODONE PENTAFLUOROPROPIONATE/CN
E22 1 OXYCODONE SEMICARBAZONE/CN
E23 1 OXYCODONE SEMICARBAZONE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E24 1 OXYCODONE TEREPHTHALATE/CN
E25 1 OXYCODONE TETRAPHENYLBORATE/CN

=> E "DEXTROMETHORPHAN"/CN 25
E1 1 DEXTROMEPROMAZINE/CN
E2 1 DEXTROMETHADONE/CN
E3 1 --> DEXTROMETHORPHAN/CN
E4 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN BROMIDE/CN
E5 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN BUTYL IODIDE/CN
E6 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN ETHYL IODIDE/CN
E7 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE/CN
E8 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE MIXT. WITH BROMHEXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, IBUPROFEN, METHYLEPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND NOSCAPINE/CN
E9 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE MIXT. WITH IBUPROFEN AND LYSINE/CN
E10 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE, CARBETAPENTANE CITRATE MIXTURE/CN
E11 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE-ACETAMINOPHEN MIXT./CN
E12 1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE-ACETAMINOPHEN-CHLORPHENIRAMINE MALEATE-PSEUDOEPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE MIXT./CN

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E13          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE-CHLORPHENIRAMINE
MALEATE-NAPROXEN-PSEUDOEPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE MIXT./CN
E14          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROBROMIDE-IBUPROFEN MIXT./CN
E15          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E16          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN HYDROIODIDE/CN
E17          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN METHIODIDE/CN
E18          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN METHYL IODIDE/CN
E19          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN N-DEMETHYLASE/CN
E20          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN O-DEMETHYLASE/CN
E21          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN PROPYL IODIDE/CN
E22          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN TANNATE/CN
E23          1     DEXTROMETHORPHAN-ACETAMINOPHEN MIXT./CN
E24          1     DEXTROMORAMIDE/CN
E25          1     DEXTROMORAMIDE BITARTRATE/CN

=> S E3
L6           1 DEXTROMETHORPHAN/CN

=> DIS L6 1 IDE
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 1.90 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN   125-71-3  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   Morphinan, 3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (9α,13α,14α)- (9CI)
     (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   9α,13α,14α-Morphinan, 3-methoxy-17-methyl- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (+)-3-Methoxy-17-methylmorphinan
CN   Ba 2666
CN   d-Methorphan
CN   DEX
CN   Dextromethorphan
CN   Nodex
FS   STEREOSEARCH
DR   18046-32-7, 32062-10-5
MF   C18 H25 N O
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
       CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH,
       IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH,
       SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**, WHO
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
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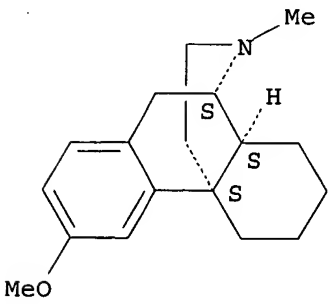
Absolute stereochemistry.



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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

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            1803 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
               4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)


=> s l5(p)l6
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L21(P)L22'
L7             0 L5(P)L6

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    14.64      44.57

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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=> s l5(p)l6
          1065 L5
          1803 L6
L8           0 L5(P)L6

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:35:34 ON 22 NOV 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:37:05 ON 22 NOV 2006
L1          6235 S OXYCODONE
L2          9721 S DEXTROMETHORPHAN
L3           271 S L1 AND L2
L4             8 S L1(S)L2

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:40:41 ON 22 NOV 2006
               E "OXYCODONE"/CN 25
```

```
L5              1 S E3
                  E "OXYCODONE"/CN 25
                  E "DEXTROMETHORPHAN"/CN 25
L6              1 S E3
L7              0 S L5(P)L6

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:43 ON 22 NOV 2006
L8              0 S L5(P)L6

=> s l5(s)l6
           1065 L5
           1803 L6
L9            0 L5(S)L6

=> s 76-42-6
   REG1stRY INITIATED
Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L11        1065 L10


=> s 125-71-3
   REG1stRY INITIATED
Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L13        1803 L12


=> s l11 and l13
L14         132 L11 AND L13

=> s l11(p)l13
L15           0 L11(P)L13

=> s l11(s)l13
L16           0 L11(S)L13

=>
```

```
=> s tablet
         45870 TABLET
         71090 TABLETS
L17      82656 TABLET
                (TABLET OR TABLETS)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:35:34 ON 22 NOV 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:37:05 ON 22 NOV 2006
L1          6235 S OXYCODONE
L2          9721 S DEXTROMETHORPHAN
L3           271 S L1 AND L2
L4             8 S L1(S)L2

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:40:41 ON 22 NOV 2006
                E "OXYCODONE"/CN 25
L5              1 S E3
                E "OXYCODONE"/CN 25
                E "DEXTROMETHORPHAN"/CN 25
L6              1 S E3
L7              0 S L5(P)L6

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:42:43 ON 22 NOV 2006
L8              0 S L5(P)L6
L9              0 S L5(S)L6
                S 76-42-6/REG#

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:44:46 ON 22 NOV 2006
L10             1 S 76-42-6/RN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:44:46 ON 22 NOV 2006
L11          1065 S L10
                S 125-71-3/REG#

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:44:58 ON 22 NOV 2006
L12             1 S 125-71-3/RN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:44:58 ON 22 NOV 2006
L13          1803 S L12
L14           132 S L11 AND L13
L15             0 S L11(P)L13
L16             0 S L11(S)L13
L17         82656 S TABLET

=> s l1(p)l2
L18             7 L1(P)L2

=> s l18 and l17
L19             1 L18 AND L17

=> d ti au so py

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Pain relief composition, method to form same, and method to use same
IN   Krsek, George R.; Durazo, Enrique E.
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
PY   2005


=>
```

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	1363	opioid adj agonist	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 12:13
S2	2760641	combination	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 08:36
S3	1058	S1 and S2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 08:36
S4	207	S1 with S2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	WITH	ON	2006/11/22 08:36
S5	236835	tablet or bi-layer adj tablet	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/11/22 11:07
S6	155	S4 and S5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/11/22 09:12
S7	2521	oxycodone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 09:13
S8	14	destromethorphan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 09:13
S9	3013	dextromethorphan	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 09:13
S10	1	S8 same S9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	SAME	ON	2006/11/22 09:17
S11	2	S8 and S9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 09:17

EAST Search History

S12	297	S7 same S9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	SAME	ON	2006/11/22 09:18
S13	225	S7 with S9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	WITH	ON	2006/11/22 10:50
S14	13	"5869498"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	WITH	ON	2006/11/22 11:02
S15	110	"5321012"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	WITH	ON	2006/11/22 11:02
S16	294	bi-layer adj tablet	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 11:17
S17	1363	opioid adj agonist	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 11:07
S18	4	S17 and S16	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 11:07
S19	97	"4851229"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 11:17
S20	74083	polyvinylpyrrolidone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 12:14
S21	294	bi-layer adj tablet	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 12:14
S22	164	S21 and S20	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 12:14
S23	1363	opioid adj agonist	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/22 12:14

EAST Search History

S24	1	S23 and S22	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/11/22 12:14